CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Friday,	7 13	4 47	
17 Saturday,	7 13	4 47	*For December, 1836.*
18 Sunday,	7 13	4 47	D. H. M.
19 Monday,	7 13	4 47	Last 1 5 9 morn.
20 Tuesday,	7 13	4 47	New 8 7 30 even.
21 Wednesday	7 13	4 47	First 14 11 12 even.
22 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	Full 22 6 53 morn.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 8.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Iron,	5¼ a 6
do. Apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bacon,	16 a 17	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	25 a	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Leaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	15 a
Cotton,	15½ a 15¾	Salt,	60 a 90
do Bagging,	20 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Corn,	75 a 90	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	91¼ a	Wheat,	130 a 140
Flour,	6¾ a 9¼	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45 a	Wool,	20 a 25

CHERAW—DECEMBER 6.

Bacon,	16 a 18	Iron,	5 a 6¼
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Molasses,	45 a 55
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	12½ a 15
Cotton,	15¼ a 16¼	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 90
Corn,	70 a 75	do bush.	87
Flour from wags.	10 a	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 15

Cotton.—This article is still declining.

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 3.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 56½
Bacon, round,	20 a 25	do Orleans,	60 a 62½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Salt, in sacks,	3¼ a 3½
Bagging, hemp,	20 a 25	do in bulk,	75
do tow,	60 a 65	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 25
Cotton,	14 a 16	do brown,	13 a 15
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	13 a 15
Corn,	87½ a 90	do St. Croix,	13 a 15
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 15
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 3.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	16½ a 0
Bacon,	12 a 17	do No. 2,	9½ a 0
do Hams,	17 a 19	do No. 3,	7 a 0
Butter,	18 a 23	Nails, cut,	6 a 9
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	8 a 12½	Rice, prime,	3½ a 3¾
Beeswax,	18 a 19	do inferior,	2½ a 3¼
Cotton, upland,	13½ a 17	Salt, in sacks,	1¼ a 2
Coffee, prime,	14 a 14	do in bulk,	37
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	32
Corn,	1 a 00	Sugar, Havana,	13 a 14
Cogn'c Brandy,	1¼ a 2	do loaf,	16 a 20
Flour,	11 a 11	do brown,	10 a 10½
Holland Gin,	1 a 1¼	do St. Croix,	8¼ a 10
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Sweden,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	8 a 12
Lard,	20 a 23	Teas,	1 a 1¼
Molasses, Cuba,	40 a 44	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 10
do Orleans,	50 a 52	Whiskey,	36 a 37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those who have not settled their accounts due to the late firm of Dunlap & Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap, Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle them on or before the next February Court. Also, all persons indebted me by note or book account will please call and settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

Auction! Auction!!

I WILL sell at my house in Charlotte, on Thursday the 22d instant, a large assortment of

SADDLES,

(all made in my Shop,)

Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Sulkey and Gig Harness, Barouche & Carryall Harness, Blind Bridles, Collars, Hipstraps, Breechbands, Backbands, &c., together with a large assortment of

Saddle Trees,

of the best quality.

Gig and Barouche Mounting, Stirrup Irons, (Plated, Brass & Japanned.)

—ALSO—

a fine assortment of **Bridle Bits, Buckles** of every description, **Worsted & Cotton Webbing,** and a great variety of materials suitable for the Saddling Business. The above articles will be sold to the highest bidder. All sums of Five Dollars and under, Cash. All sums over that amount, a credit of 3 months will be given, by the purchaser giving a note and security.

JNO. J. DUNLAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 2w

3 MILCH COWS for Sale. Apply to F. L. SMITH or J. D. BOYD.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

Town Lots for Sale.

ON Monday the 26th inst the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will sell a number of valuable unimproved Lots. Terms made known on the day of sale.

By Order of the board,

JAMES. T. ASBURY, Clm'n.

Dec. 8, 1836. 23-3w

LOOK HERE.

THE Omnibus Concern is still kept up by the subscriber.

Dec. 6, 1836. B. P. BOYD.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, at Public Sale, on the 23d instant, at the residence of John Q. R. Campbell, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, a quantity of

Corn, Hay, Fodder, Oats,

2 or 3 Horses 3 or 4 likely Milch Cows with young calves

A first rate yoke of OXEN and other young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils,

and other articles not necessary to mention, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ELIAS ALEXANDER.

Dec. 2, 1836. 2w

NOTICE.

ALL those having bought Shoes, Boots, &c., of George are respectfully solicited to call on the subscriber and pay for the same without further notice, or they will have cost to pay.

B. P. BOYD.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23-2w

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired, in the town of Charlotte, on the 2d day of January, 1837,

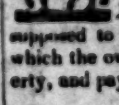
10 or 12 likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Means, for the term of 12 months. Also, will be rented on the same day, a tract of land joining Capp's Gold *Mine*, belonging to the said *Means*, now occupied by John McQuay.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 5, 1836. 23-4w

Taken Up



BY the subscriber, on the 27th ult., a dark Bay *MARE*, blind in the left eye, supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old, which the owner can get by proving property, and paying all charges.

THOMPSON WALKER.

Dec. 3, 1836. 23-3t

To Contractors.

THE undersigned being appointed by the County Court, as Commissioners, to build a bridge across McDowell's Creek, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beaty's Ford, will offer at the site on the 21st of December next, the Contract to the lowest bidder. Further particulars made known on that day.

ANDREW BARRY, Sen. }
PATRICK J. WILSON. } *Commissioners.*
ADAM B. DAVIDSON. }

Hopewell, Nov. 23, 1836. 3w

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of the County Court of Mecklenburg, I will sell on Monday the 26th day of December next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of John McCord, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months.

JOHN D. SMITH, Adm'r.

Nov. 25, 1836. 22-4w

Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, deceased, on Saturday the 31st of December next, all the Negroes belonging to the Minor Heirs of said deceased, and will at the same time sell some Corn.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Nov. 29, 1836. 22-3w

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

[COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER AND STAR.]

SENATE.

Wednesday Nov. 30.

Mr. Davidson presented the petition of James Thompson, of Iredell county,—praying the Legislature for restitution of a certain sum of money, which was read, and on Mr. D.'s motion referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the resolution that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 2d of January, 1837, and that the Clerks of the two Houses make up their estimates accordingly, was taken up for consideration and adopted.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Elishim Cox and Tilmal Vestal, praying compensation for having arrested one James Meadows, a fugitive from justice, charged with the murder of one Daniel Rush, reported a resolution in his favor, which passed three readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Received from the House of Commons a message informing that Messrs. D. Jordan, Gates, and J. W. Lane, form the Committee on the part of that House, on the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Public Printing.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

James H. Jarman, one of the members from Duplin appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Clayton presented a petition from sundry citizens of Buncombe, together with a bill to erect a new county, by the name of Madison. Read first time.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the non-concurrence of that branch to the amendment proposed by them to the Joint Rules. On motion of Mr. Graham, the House receded from their amendment. Ayes 57—Nays 55.

On motion of Mr. Guion, of Mason, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending the law on the subject, so as to give to the junior Patentee the right of filing his petition, and suing out a *scire facias* in his own name to vacate a grant obtained by fraud and false suggestion of a prior patentee.

The bill to lay off and establish a county, by the name of Jefferson, was read the second time.—Mr. Graham spoke at considerable length, in favor of the bill; after which, on motion of Mr. Faison, it was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to lay off and establish a county, by the name of Davie, was also read the second time.—Mr. Clement urged the passage of the bill with great zeal, when, on motion of Mr. Gilliam, it was laid on the table. Mr. G. said his motion proceeded from no hostility to the bill, but he wished time to satisfy doubts which he entertained as to the policy of dividing counties.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill declaring that the shares of Stock in joint Stock Companies, in this State, shall be deemed and taken as personal estate. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Petty, a bill to repeal an Act of 1835, annexing part of Wilkes county to Ashe. Read first time.

Mr. Fisher introduced a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to receive in payment for Cherokee Lands, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia Notes. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

SENATE.

Thursday Nov. 31.

Mr. Reid presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee, to consist of three on the part of each House, to take into consideration so much of the amended Constitution as requires the General Assembly to prescribe, by law, the manner in which it shall determine contested elections for Governor; and that the committee be requested to report a bill for that purpose.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing that a joint select Committee, consisting of four on the part of each House, be raised, to enquire what alterations and amendments ought to be made in the revenue laws of the State; and that to the said committee shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the law for the assessment of lands for taxation; which, on motion of Mr. Moseley, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Barnett presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the Banking Capital of the State ought not to be increased; and if so, whether the better mode of increasing it be to add to the capital of the Banks already chartered, or by incorporating a new Bank or Banks.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing to refer to a joint select committee of six on the part of each House, the report of the Commissioners appointed for revising and digesting the statute laws of the State; which was concurred in.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing that the two Houses of the Legislature on to-morrow at twelve o'clock, proceed to vote for a Senator of the United States to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Mangum's resignation, and informing that the Hon. Robt. Strange is in nomination. The message was, on motion of Mr. Bryan of Carteret and Jones, laid on the table: Ayes 25, Noes 24, Mr. Hargrave demanding them:

Ayes—Messrs. Albright, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Barnett, Barney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, Myers, Polk, Redding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams.

Noes—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan, of Craven, Bunting, Cowper, of Gates and Chowan, Cooper, of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Boulder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Moseley, McCormick, Reid, Reinhardt, Sanders and Whitaker—24.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill to amend the law relative to receiving bonds of Sheriffs; which passed the first time, and was made the order of the day for to-morrow. [Authorises 12 magistrates to do it.]

Mr. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the resolution heretofore offered directing them to inquire whether certain amendments in the ca. sa. laws were not necessary, was referred, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was concurred in, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A message was received from the House of Commons, disagreeing to the Senate's proposition to refer the memorial of a number of the citizens of Rutherford and Lincoln counties, relative to the erection of a new county, to a joint select Committee of three members from the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford, and proposing to refer it to a joint select committee of two on the part of the Senate and four on the part of the Commons from the above named counties. Concurred in.

On Mr. Edward's motion, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three members from each House, to arrange and prescribe the time and manner for the assemblage of the two House of the Legislature in order to compare the votes in the late election for Governor, and announce the result. Messrs. Edwards, Hargrave and Hall form the committee on the part of the Senate. In the House, Messrs. Fisher, Hawkins and Whitley were appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Graham from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom it was referred to enquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on Equestrian performances, &c. reported against any increase thereof. Concurred in.

Mr. G. from the same Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into the expediency of giving, by Act of Assembly, a legislative construction of the 8th Section of the Constitution, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Blount,

Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of passing a general law concerning Divorce and Alimony.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to inform this House upon what terms, and from whom, the loan of $400,000, which was directed by the Act of the last Session of the Legislature, to provide for the payment of the instalments on the Shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, has been obtained.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing an adjournment of the two Houses *sine die*, on the 2d day of January next, was laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. J. W. Lane.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, a Message was sent to the Senate (but not agreed to) proposing to go into the election of a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mangum; and informing them that the name of Robert Strange is in nomination.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 2.

The Resolution to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the report of the Public Treasurer, the Revenue laws, and the Treasurer's bond, to the Committee of Finance, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, presented a bill to amend the act authorising the Governor to appoint Commissioners to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and instruments under seal and depositions; which passed its first reading, and, on Mr. Moseley's motion, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Received a Message from the Governor transmitting the Report of W. H. Haywood, Jun., the Commissioner appointed to negotiate a loan of four hundred thousand dollars for the State, which was read and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons.

The Senate agreed to the proposition of the other House to raise a joint Committee on Public buildings, &c. proposing however, that said Committee shall consist of five on the part of each House.

The Rules, Joint Rules, Amended Constitution of the State, and Constitution of the United States, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Reinhardt introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the Road laws.

The Senate proceeded to the Orders of the day, and took up the bill regulating the taking of Sheriff's bonds. Mr. Dockery proposed an amendment thereto, when the bill and amendment were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Satterthwaite, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the Resolution directing the Treasurer to receive certain descriptions of money for the purchase of Cherokee lands, reported favorably to its passage; whereupon, it passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to divide Orange county, so as to form a new county by the name of Jefferson, was read the second time. Mr. Graham noticed, at some length, the objections which had been raised to the bill on Constitutional grounds, showing clearly that no provision of that instrument comes in conflict with the division of a county, the Representation not being at all increased thereby.

Mr. Moore, of Halifax, conceded the soundness of the Constitutional doctrine advanced by Mr. G. but opposed the bill on grounds of expediency. The grievances complained of were not, he said, of that character which justified legislative relief in the manner prayed.

On the question, Shall the bill pass its second reading?—the Ayes and Noes were demanded and stood as follows:—For the passage of the bill 48—Against it 65. So the bill was rejected.

SENATE.

Saturday Dec. 3.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses vote this day at 12 o'clock for Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Mangum's resignation. Agreed to—and Hon. Thomas Settle, on motion of Mr. Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, was added to the nomination.

Mr. Carson presented a Resolution, authorising the Governor to draw on the Public Treasurer for money to defray the contingent expenses of the Cherokee Land Sales. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bryan of Carteret, presented a bill to give to lessors of lands a lien upon the crops of their lessee, for rent. Passed its first reading.

The hour of 12 having arrived, Messrs. Kelly and Arrington were appointed to superintend the election of Senator. The Senate proceeded to vote—and the result will be found under the Charlotte head.

A message was sent to the Commons, proposing to ballot on Monday for a Comptroller and Public Printer, but no answer was returned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Jordan, who voted yesterday with the majority on the question of rejecting the bill to divide Orange, with a view to the erection of a new county, moved for a re-consideration of that vote. He said that his vote against the passage of the bill proceeded from Constitutional objections; but, on more mature reflection, he had changed his opinions, and was now prepared to go for it. The House, however, refused to reconsider.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a bill to define what is meant by the word "Returns" in the Constitution of the State, in the clause which treats of the election of Governor; and, also, to compensate Sheriffs for attending to the election of Governor, &c. Mr. S. explained the objects of the bill, when it passed its first reading.

Mr. Jordan, from the Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution directing them to report a bill for the acceptance of that portion of the Surplus Revenue, which may be coming to North Carolina, under the provisions of the Deposite Act, reported a bill for that purpose, which had its first reading. [The bill directs the Governor forthwith to notify the Secretary of the Treasury, that the State accepts, and our Public Treasurer is instructed to receive it, and deposit the same in such Banks as he may select.] The Committee were also instructed to report on the best plan for investing the same, but from this duty they begged to be relieved, on the ground that there was so many conflicting opinions, as rendered it almost impossible to agree. The Committee were accordingly discharged, and each member, therefore, will submit his own distinct proposition on the subject, and leave the whole Legislature to reconcile and harmonize the conflicting schemes.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the hour fixed on by a joint vote of both Houses, for going into an election of U. S. Senator, vice Mr. Mangum, resigned, the House proceeded to that business. The result will be found in another column.

SENATE.

Monday, December 5.

Mr. Marsteller, a resolution directing the Finance Committee to burn the Treasury notes in the hands of the Public Treasurer. Adopted.

Mr. Bryan of Carteret, in pursuance of the memorial from the bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit, referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, which passed its first reading.

On Mr. Polk's motion, a joint resolution, directing the Speakers to inform Judge Strange of his election as a Senator in Congress, and to transmit him a certificate of his election, was adopted, and sent to the House for their concurrence.

Mr. Bryan, of Carteret, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two to define the distinction between public and private acts; which was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Milton Manufacturing Company, which was the order of the day, passed its second and third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The following bills were received from the House of Commons and passed their first reading: A bill allowing public officers or their deputies in certain cases to administer oaths; a bill concerning bodies corporate in the State. Made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill giving lessors of land a lien for rent, was taken up; when Mr. Edwards moved the following as a proviso: that they should proceed to collect in three months. Postponed until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the resolution proposing to instruct the Committee to enquire, where they attend Court in other Counties. Concurred in.

Mr. G. from the same committee, reported a bill declaring that the shares of stock in incorporated Companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, with sundry amendments. The bill was read the second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. G. from the same Committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law so as to affix the penalty of whipping to the crime of malicious mischief in certain cases, reported against any Legislation on the subject. Concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Petty presented a bill limiting the time within which certain offences shall be presented, and prescribing the duties of Grand Jurors in relation thereto. Read first time.

The bill increasing the liabilities of Sheriffs, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to receive the proportion of the Surplus Revenue to which the State is entitled under the act of Congress to regulate the Deposites of the public money was read the second time. On the passage of the bill, the Yeas and Nays were demanded, and not a dissenting vote was given against it. It was then read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution from the Senate proposing that the Speakers of the two Houses notify the Hon. Robert Strange of his election as Senator concurred in.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor transmitting the returns of the several Sheriffs of the State of votes given for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and announcing the result. The message was read, and, on motion, sent to the Senate.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 6.

Mr. Kelly, from the committee on claims, reported a bill to allow George Williamson, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars for 4 insolvent polls, for the years 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30, and '31, to be paid out of the treasury—Passed its first reading.

Mr. K. from the same committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Governor to draw for expenses of Cherokee land sales.—So amended, on Mr. Carson's motion, that the amount should not exceed $180. Read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Committee on enrolled bills for the present week—Messrs. Moore and Bunting.

Mr. Edwards made a report from the joint committee, on the subject of counting the votes for Governor, &c.—which was adopted. The two Houses are to assemble in the Hall of the Commons on the 15th inst. one teller to be appointed on the part of the Commons—two on the part of the Senate, to make a list of votes. These to be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall announce the result to the two Houses.

Mr. Bryan, a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for biennial elections of Comptroller and Treasurer, and prescribing the mode of said election. Adopted.

Orders of the Day. A bill concerning bodies corporate, from the House of Commons, rejected on its second reading.

Mr. Bryan of Carteret presented a bill authorizing Clerks and Masters in Equity in this State, to make title to real or personal property, sold by decree of a Court of Equity. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Fox presented a resolution on the subject of the surplus revenue. [Directs the committee on that subject to inquire into the expediency of dividing it among the counties in proportion to population and taxation.] Laid on the table, on Mr. Edwards' motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Gilliam, to amend an act establishing a department for adjudicating and liquidating the public accounts of this State, and for appointing a Comptroller, and for other purposes. [The object of the bill is to elect the Comptroller *biennially*, instead of annually, so as to conform to the amended Constitution.] By Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, a bill ascertaining the mode of proving Book debts; also, a bill concerning Public Documents. Read first time.

The House refused to concur in the Message from the Senate to go into the election of Public Printer.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Edenton Rail Road. Read the second time.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

Military Affairs—*Senate.*—Messrs. Spruill, Kerr, Dockery, Williams and Polk.

Commons.—Messrs. Hawkins, Irion, Loudermilk, Cotten, Eaton and Macklin.

Cherokee Lands.—*Senate.*—Messrs. Gudger, Dockery, Reinhardt, Baker and Carson.

Commons.—Messrs. J. W. Guion, Crawford, Hill, E. P. Miller and Satterthwaite.

Surplus Revenue—*Senate.*—Messrs. Bryan, Moody, Morehead, Joyner and Hawkins.

Commons.—Messrs. D. Jordan, Fisher, Averitt, A. Perkins, L. A. Guion.

Amendment—*Senate.*—Messrs.—Joyner, Moore, Moody, Fox and Skinner.

Commons.—Messrs. Williamson, Courts, Walker, Mellon, Judkins.

Senate Printing—*Senate.*—Messrs. Montgomery, Moore and McCorkle.

Commons.—Messrs. D. Jordan, Guion, L. W. Lane.

Examining Lawyers—*Senate.*—Messrs. Polk, Strudwick, Albright, Moody and Hussey.

Commons.—Messrs. Gilliam, Galen, Rand, Hartley and McClenahan.

On the Revised Statutes—*Senate.*—Messrs. Taylor, Morehead, Carson, Malone, Kelly and Arrington.

Commons.—Messrs. Graham, Gilliam, Galen, J. W. Guion, Hoskins and Moore.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Graham, Hoke, Moore, Courts, Williamson, Hutchison, D. Jordan, J. W. Guion and Caldwell.

Private Bills.—Messrs. Speller, Farrar, Watson, Fleming, Tomlinson and W. J. Miller.

"How nearly we have succeeded—how easily we might have succeeded"—is in the mouth of every Whig! Had the November election in Pennsylvania for Electors preceded the State election, the Whigs would have carried that Commonwealth all hollow! If Old Rip could keep awake for three months together, North Carolina would have been ours by 7 or 8,000 majority. Our success there in August ruined us in November. The sleeper was waked up at the wrong time and his unwonted exertion in August, made his slumber in November too profound to be disturbed even by the din of a Presidential election. The truth is that too many of the youth of Virginia and North Carolina move off to the West. Their vivacity, fire and energy are required to arouse and animate the community.

Giving all vain regrets for the past to the winds, let the Whigs address their attention to the future, in the confidence that the People are really with them, and that misrule must now diminish, if not altogether cease. Rightly viewed, there is, in the circumstances of the contest just ended, much to gratify and inspire hope for the future, and nothing to authorise despondency. We have a President indeed put upon us by the dictation of our servants at Washington, but the cause of the People has been sustained by the People beyond expectation, and accident, not numbers, has decided the struggle against us. The precedent is of most dangerous consequence, and yet more galling to our pride of independence than dangerous; but we hardly fear that it can grow into a rule. In effect, we have had a master in Gen. Jackson, disguise the bitter reflection to our Republican pride as we may. He has not only ruled us by the measure of his own will instead of that of the laws and constitution, but he has substantially appointed a ruler over us to succeed when he surrenders the reins. All this is as true as any fact in history. Yet do we not dread the occurrence of the degradation, unless the same popularity, founded upon similar causes, attach to some future President. This at least is out of the range of probability. Does any man believe—is any man so ignorant of human nature as to believe—that little Dutchie can appoint his successor? Pooh! The idea is ridiculous. No! he must give us a virtuous and honest administration—he must be what we, the Whigs, require in a President, or be President no longer.—*Richmond Whig.*

Virginia Tires!—The returns from Virginia are not such as to justify the hopes we have cherished. She has, we fear, become so false and fallen, as to have cast her Presidental vote for a miserable party Demagogue, instead of a Soldier and Statesman who was "to the manor born," and who descended from a long line of her most illustrious Patriots! Fallen indeed must be a race who thus degrade the birth place of Washington, Henry, Jefferson and Madison! Let us hear no more of the Chivalry of the Ancient Dominion. It is gone. The State is among the "has-been's." Her sons have bartered their principles for "spoils," and will now hang about Washington for old clothes and cold victuals.—*Albany Dai. Ad.*

The Next Cabinet.—Some of the Washington prophets who look very deeply into mill-stones, are making up Mr. Van Buren's cabinet. The department of state is assigned to Mr. Rives—a post which it is not unlikely he may be called to fill, and which he would fill very well. Governor Marcy is spoken of as the prospective secretary of war. We are told that the Secretary of the treasury is the only one who is to be retained. We hope that Mr. Van Buren does not intend to continue any such affliction to this nation. Let all the rest remain—even Amos Kendall—but of the secretary of the treasury, we say, most feelingly—O that he *Wood bury* himself in the shades of everlasting retirement!—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Ex-President, Mr. Adams.—Mr. Adams was re-elected to congress, all parties consenting. Pleasing all parties, and displeasing all parties,—he fights "on his own book," like the stray soldier at Bunker-hill. *Now* we are told, he is a little Van Burenish, very Anti-Webster-ish; but nevertheless *for* J. Q. Adams, first of all. The meteor, we suspect, will be erratic enough, the winter to come, dodging about on all sides, with its firey tail here, and its flaming head there. We are glad he is re-elected, for with all his eccentricities, he is a most useful man.—*N. Y. Exp.*

The Pennsylvania Convention.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer of 18th ult., gives a statement of the Delegates elected to the Convention, which shows that it will consist of sixty-six Conservatives, and sixty-seven Van Burenites. The same paper renominates Harrison and Granger for President and Vice President in 1840.

From the New York Express.

THE NEXT CONGRESS—A PROGRAMME.

The members of Congress from all quarters are hurrying to Washington, and on Monday next that body will be opened in due form.

Among the subjects which will probably engage the attention of Congress, we set down the following:—

1st. The affairs of Texas and Mexico; the movement of Gen. Gaines; the admission of Texas into the Union. With this admission will be connected the difficult question of slavery. The north, generally will oppose the admission of Texas upon any condition, and above all as a slave state, for thus, it will be said that the American government sanctions the principles of slavery *de novo*. Slavery not now existing in Texas and its establishment there now not only sanctioning the principle, but creating a great slave market for Negroes, from the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. *Per contra*, the South and the West will be in favor of the admission, generally speaking, and the North being divided, Maryland going with the South, it is highly probable that Texas will be made a State of the Union. Rumor says a proposition to buy the Canadas and the Provinces from Great Britain, will be used by the Northern Politicians as a set-off.

2d. The Treasury Circular of Mr. Secretary Woodbury. Rumor says, the Senate will forthwith demand by what authority this Circular was issued—where is the Law—the Article of the Constitution authorizing it, and so on!

3d. The Creek and the Seminole Campaigns—Generals Scott and Jessup—and with them the affairs of the Army. The Secretary of War and the Army.

4th. The Choice of a Vice President by the U. S. Senate. Col. Johnson of Kentucky, and Francis Granger will be the candidates. Result very doubtful, as the vote depends upon Virginia, and the course which Jackson Senators, now representing Whig States, may take.

5th. The Public Lands. Mr. Clay's proposition to divide the proceeds, may be one of the forms in which a distribution will appear. Another proposition is to sell at government prices only to actual settlers. An effort will be made to prevent speculation in the public lands. Also inquiry will be made as to speculations that have been made by members of Congress.

6th. The Surplus Revenue. This is to be *the* great measure of the Session. Mr. Van Buren is pledged to oppose the distribution among the States. A majority of the Members of Congress are, undoubtedly, in favor of the distribution. The present law expires on the 1st of January; and therefore the members now committed by this law will then be uncommitted. In order then to have a new distribution, we must have a new law. Mr. Van Buren will then endeavor to make this the issue: "Shall the Tariff be reduced, so as to reduce the Surplus?" But this is not the true issue, for Mr. Van Buren and his most powerful friends in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, are opposed to touching the Tariff. They may make *pretensions*, for the purpose of getting at the Surplus Revenue, but, rely upon it, *they* will not touch the Tariff. It is to be used as a hobby horse again, as in 1828, but now for the Southern Van Buren politicians to mount. Again, it is doubtful whether such a reduction of the Tariff can be made by the conflicting interests represented in Congress, as will materially reduce the Revenue.

7th. Such is the present condition of the currency under the guardianship of the Pet Banks, and such the rumors respecting them, that it is probable a committee will be appointed to investigate into their affairs, and to propose a remedy of existing difficulties, so far as it can be done by government. The Bank of the Metropolis, in Washington, may set its house in order.

Among other subjects of interest will be the Fire Relief Bill, for the benefit of the sufferers in this city—the Appropriation Bill—the North Eastern Boundary Question—the Mexican Boundary line—the French Claims prior to 1800—the Law of Copy Right, &c.

The session will without doubt, after Christmas, be of the greatest interest. The peculiar and new position of parties—the great loss of Mr. Van Buren in popular strength—the arrangements for a new Cabinet—the unexpected changes of a political character of some of the States now represented by Jackson senators—the Inauguration, &c. &c., will all add great importance to every movement of Congress.

The Texan Congress has expressed their desire to be admitted into the Union on the following terms. 1st. The continuation of slavery. 2d. A guarantee not to settle Indians on their territory. 3d. Full and equal privileges with all the other states. For which considerations they will surrender all their unoccupied territory to the general government, after the payment of all claims against their republic.

A discussion upon the liberation of Gen. Santa Anna, had taken place in Congress, but it was resolved, by a large majority, to retain him as a prisoner for some time to come.—*Courier.*

Reward of Talent.—We learn by the N. Y. Evening Star, that Cochran a young American, who had invented a new kind of rifle—recently exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute,—has sold the patent right to a company for *three hundred thousand dollars.*

WHAT Mrs. GRUNDY SAYS OF US.

It is now settled conviction that this "experiment," as it has been pleased in the United States of North America is about to experience what the honorable member from Pontfret would call a finisher. In truth, "this experiment," from the days of "Tom Paine, until now, has been one vast and systematic piece of cheatery. Those States never had, have not, and never will have any bond of union as a nation, save and except the plunder of other nations. Speaking of the distribution of the tax among "the people," from whom they are first derived, and who themselves derive them from the property of foreigners, the Governor of the State of New York, and the governorship of this State, as in the case of Van Buren, is become a stepping-stone to the Presidency of all the States—this Governor has told us, in an official document, that "to the victors belong the spoils."

This is the Governor who, in his annual message, about two years ago, said that the citizens must "raise more money in Europe," and which citizens did raise a few millions, in order to pay off a few thousands to the English holders of shares in the Erie canal, which happens to be the only *safe* stock in the United States. Were the shares of the United States Bank a safe stock, the clique of the persons who manage its affairs would contrive to buy up all the shares held by foreigners—and why? Because the first and last principle—the begining and end of every American transaction, financial or political, is—SELF.

The immediate cause of the "finisher," our readers will probably hear of before another publication of the "Bull," is the Presidential election. Were General Jackson fifty or sixty years old, instead of being as he is, more than seventy, we should have the French game played over on American soil—that of Napoleon Bonaparte. Andrew Jackson has all the ambition of Napoleon, and nothing pleases him more than to be called the Bonaparte of America. However, he is too old to ape his prototype much longer, and the next best thing to a perpetuation of his own supremacy and despotism is that of procuring the election of one of his creatures, Martin Van Buren. If the United States should hold together long enough, this man will be the President. That is a point settled. It was settled so long ago as 1828, when General Jackson was elected President, and procured the election of his *toolly* as Governor of the State of New York. The succession was *then* arranged. A mandate has now gone forth, and the *conge d'elire* will produce the anticipated result, provided the United States should ever have another President. Under such circumstances, will any rabid Radical, wicked Whig, or tender-hearted Tory, talk again of the "voice of the people," the "march of reform," or, the "interesting experiment" in America? We hope not. * * *

No Yankee ever caught rattle-snakes in a cleftstick more adroitly than Andrew Jackson has caught these people, and handed them over to Mr. Martin Van Buren! Whether Mr. Martin Van Buren will be able to hold the people as his master has done, is now the question—*nous verrons.*

Vice-President.—The result of the choice of Electors is known from a sufficient number of States to show that there is no choice of Vice President by the people. The Electors of the following States, 147 in number, will give their votes against Col. Johnson, and if he should obtain all the rest (Michigan not included) he would get but 144, and including Michigan, only 147.

Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
Maryland,	10
Delaware,	3
Virginia,	23
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9
Ohio,	21
	147

These votes will be divided between Mr. Granger, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Smith. Whether the Senate will elect Mr. Johnson is a question which we presume can hardly be determined until the actual choice is made.

The next Congress.—The election of Representatives to the next Congress has taken place in 13 States; which choose one hundred and forty-five members. According to the Boston Atlas, the representation of these States stands in the present Congress—Whigs 58; Van Buren 87; majority 29. In the next Congress the same States have elected Whigs 67; Van Buren 78; majority 11. The Whigs have gained in New York 1, New Jersey 6, South Carolina 1, Georgia 1, and Ohio 1.

The States yet to choose, are New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. A small gain in these States will give the Whigs the ascendency in the House of Representatives. Let it be remembered.

It is stated in one of the papers that a young woman was lately tried before some ecclesiastical tribunal at New Brunswick, in New Jersey, on a charge of heresy. The result of the trial is not given in the paper where we find the statement, but one of the charges against the accused, was having declared "that there was but one God, and he was Gen. Jackson."—*N. Y. Morn. Cou.*

From the Seminoles.

Charleston, Dec. 2.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. Polly, Capt. Fetter, arrived here yesterday, in one day from Jacksonville. By this arrival we have been politely favored with the Jacksonville Courier of the 25th ult., from which we make the following extracts:—

THE WAR.

Since our last, the army under the command of Governor Call, has marched to the Withlacoochee. Col. Pierce with the friendly Creeks, about 300 Regulars, and Col. Mills' Battalion of East Florida Volunteers, crossed the Withlacoochee the 18th instant.

The following letter from Col. Mills, dated Camp Okhalihaho, west side of the Withlacoochee, furnishes the particulars up to the 14th.

"We crossed the Withlacoochee yesterday, with 700 Creek Indians, 300 Regular Troops, and met with no enemy to oppose us. We, with our command, pursued on a trail of Indians several miles, and had to return from the total impracticability of going farther into the region of mud and water. The enemy had abandoned all their houses at this strong hold, and retired (we are informed by a captured negro) to Wahoo swamp.

"We march up in the morning with the Indians, and 250 Regular Troops, to meet the Wahoo swamp. The Tennessee Brigade go up on the East side of the river and unite with us at the Wahoo Swamp.

"Gen. Read is in camp. He was unfortunate with his steamboat. It was snagged and ship to be abandoned by him low down.

"This is the most dreadful country I have ever been in. An immense sea of mud and water as far as the sight extends, and studded with little islands, on most of which was an Indian encampment.

"Evening before last an express arrived at Black Creek from the army, bringing the intelligence that there had been two skirmishes with the enemy. At Warm Spring, the other side of the Withlacoochee and not far from Wahoo swamp, a detachment of the Tennessee volunteers fell in with a party of Indians, who were engaged in jerking beef. They attacked and completely routed them. Nineteen were found dead. They are supposed to have been about 400, as they took that number of packs, filled with their clothes and provisions. The detachment, with their booty, joined the main body under Gov. Call.

"The next day Gov. Call, with the whole of his division of the army, met, as they supposed, the great body of the enemy, in the Wahoo fastness. After a short brush with them, it being near night, it was thought best to retreat a short distance to encamp; where our informant states, it was the intention of the Governor to remain, till he could effect a junction with the other divisions of the army. There the Indians are doubtless prepared to fight. Animated by their former success, and urged by the desperate alternative to die or go West, they will fight desperately. The whole force that left Fort Drane, 2200, is not too large when acting together, to meet such an enemy, and ensure success. The enemy are already too much elated with their former victories. Another defeat in this stage of the campaign, would be most disastrous,—it would prolong the war another year,—an evil which we hope will be averted.

"Our forces had five killed in these skirmishes. The number of wounded we are unable to learn. On their route they took two Indian negroes, who say that many of the Indians are disposed to give up, and will do so, if they meet the Creeks and Regulars. The negroes report that powder is scarce with them. The information obtained from Indian negroes and squaws, has been of little service heretofore. When an attempt has been made to reach their strong holds, they have fought most desperately, as all will bear witness who have made the attempt.

"After the second skirmish a field piece was fired which was answered by a field piece or pieces, supposed to be in Gen. Jessup's camp. This renders it probable that there has been some hard fighting ere this.

"Gen. Armistead passed here on Monday last in the Steamer Santee, on his way to join the army.

"Provisions are again ordered to Volusia to supply the army there."

A report reached this place on Sunday last, that a few Indians were seen six or seven miles distant. Detachments of Captains Dell and Ross's companies, went in search of them but saw none. Trails have been pursued and the remnants of their fires seen in the vicinity of the place where Mr. Johns was killed a short time since. Whether they are straggling Creeks on their way to join the Seminoles, or a party come to wreak their vengeance on the captors of the squaws and children, who were brought here not long since, there are no means of determining.

We regret to observe a statement in the Wilmington Gazette of Friday, said to be derived from Dover, (the place of Mr. Clayton's residence,) that Mr. Clayton had resigned his trust as a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware. When he was last re-elected, it was against his own expressed wish; and from his known desire to withdraw from public life, we apprehend that this information will turn out to be true.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Surplus—Diminishing!—The Secretary of the Treasury reports, under date of the 2d inst. that the amount of money in the Treasury was $43,200,127 42, and the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers $4,177,219 25, making in all $48,376,346 67; against $47,440,020, on the 1st Nov. ultimo.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Military Court of Inquiry was re-organized at Frederick (Md.) on Monday last. We learn from the Examiner that a communication was received from General Gaines objecting to Gen. Macomb as a member of the Court so far as he (Gen. Gaines) was concerned.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mammoth Pear.—A Pear, weighing one pound eleven ounces, was raised, the past season, by Mr. John Williams of Chatham. It was of the species, called Pound Pear. Who can beat it?—*Raleigh Register.*

Hon. Samuel W. Mardis, Member of Congress, says the Alabama Mercury of the 19th, died at his residence in Talladega, on Monday night, the 14th inst.

Charlotte:

Friday, December 16, 1836.

☞ *Congress*—Assembled on the 5th inst. Both Houses proceeded to business a quorum being present. The President communicated his Annual Message to both Houses on the 7th. 25,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the two Houses. We have received the Message, but not in time for this week's paper—we subjoin the following synopsis of it from the Fayetteville Observer:

Commencing with the remark that it is the last Annual Message he will address to Congress, he congratulates it on the present high state of prosperity, and of the success of his administration in its efforts to maintain peace with all foreign powers.

Noticing briefly the relations with other foreign powers, he mentions the termination of the Mission of the Mexican minister "on the sole grounds that the obligations of this government to itself and Mexico, under treaty stipulations, have compelled me to trust a discretionary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance into territory claimed as part of Texas, if necessary to protect our own on the neighboring frontier, from Indian depredation."

He says the departure of the Minister was the more singular, as he was apprized that the President doubted the sufficiency of the reasons assigned by that officer for his advance. "It is hoped and believed that this Government will take a more dispassionate and just view of this subject."

The result of the confidential inquiries into the condition of Texas, is promised in the course of the Session.

The receipts into the Treasury during the present year, will amount to about $47,691,826. From customs, $22,522,151; from Lands, $24,000,000. The expenditures are estimated not to exceed $37,000,000, which will leave a balance, Jan. 1st, of $41,723,959. "This sum, with exception of five millions, will be transferred to the several States."

"The consequences apprehended, when the deposite act of last session received a reluctant approval, have been measurably realized". Though not merely for deposite, "it has been extensively spoken of as an act to give the money to the States, and they have been advised to use it as a gift, without regard to the means of refunding it when called for."

Such a suggestion is without a due consideration of the obligations of the act. The law cannot sanction such a suggestion, and the States have no more authority to use the deposites without intending to return them, than any deposite bank.

The Message then enters into an argument against an unnecessary accumulation of public revenue. There is every probability that the present revenue laws will continue to produce a surplus, which must be retained in the Treasury, which is inspractiable, or distributed among the States. To collect it merely for distribution, would seem to be highly impolitic.

But the effects already produced by the deposite act forcibly illustrates the evil. The Banks loaned the money, and in this way invested it into bank-ing capital, which has tended to multiply Bank Charters, and produce a wild spirit of speculation.

The President then objects to the ratio of the distribution, which he says ought to be according to taxation, and not according to representation. The small States, he says, receive too great a proportion by the act.

He does not think the framers of the Constitution could have sanctioned such a system. "And I feel persuaded that a mature examination will satisfy every one that there are insurmountable difficulties in the operation of any plan which can be devised, of collecting revenue for the purpose of distributing it."

Besides, the Message contends, the State Legislatures would soon become prodigal, and demand more and more from the General Government.—They would gradually lose their purity as well as independence. They would not dare to murmur at the General Government, lest they should lose their supplies; all would be merged in a practical consolidation, cemented by corruption, which could only be eradicated by revolution.

He can see nothing to compensate for these disadvantages. If protective duties are beneficial to one section and injurious to another, this system will not correct it. The tendency will be to increase, rather than diminish the Tariff.

The safest and simplest mode of obviating all difficulties, is to collect only revenue enough for the public wants. Individual enterprize would not be cramped; agitations in "our unfortunate paper system" could not be attributed to Government; speculation would be checked, &c.

The President then says that his recommendations on this subject in 1829 and 1830, have been greatly misunderstood. He only meant it as an alternative to what he deemed greater evils.

He advises Congress to prohibit sales of the lands, except to actual settlers, at a reduction of price, and in limited quantities.

The next subject discussed is the currency, which he says was intended by the Constitution to consist of the precious metals. Although it may not be possible now to establish such a currency, it is necessary to do every thing possible to prevent the undue extension of the paper system. It is variable. Its fluctuations are always attended by loss to the laboring classes.

It was in view of these evils that he used his efforts to put down the U. S. Bank. But although this Institution failed to obtain a re-charter, it is obvious that little has been accomplished, except a salutary change of public opinion, towards restoring a sound currency. The acts of some of the States prohibiting small notes, and their refusal in payments on public accounts, are noticed with approbation. Further instalments of this kind are expected from the States, and Congress is advised to forbid the employment of such deposite banks as issue small notes.

The officer who succeeded Gen. Gaines at Nacogdoches, has been directed to retire from that post, unless he should find it necessary to remain.

A system for protection, regulation, &c., of the Indians, is advised.

He next adverts to the speculations in the lands, and the order to require specie, so as to check them. This he thinks has prevented monopolies of the best lands, by non-residents, and is conveying gold and silver into the interior, there to remain.

"Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State Banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the Government." The real domestic exchanges performed by the deposite Banks, are three times as great as those formerly transacted by the United States Bank.

The U. S. Bank is then noticed. It has not made any payment on account of the Government Stock, nor given any information when it may be expected. He complains that its property has been transferred to the new corporation, and its notes issued by it; which is a fraud on the Government and the country. It is the high duty of Congress to decide whether further legislation is necessary for the security of the public property in the Bank.

In reducing the Tariff, it is advised to take the duties off the necessaries of life, salt, fuel, and provisions are specified.

He comes then to the Seminole war. The result of Gen. Call's first movement "excited much surprise and disappointment." There is reason to hope that Gen. Jesup will soon reduce the enemy to subjection.

The Revenues of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June last, were $3,398,455, an increase of $304,878. The expenditures were $2,755,623, leaving a surplus of $642,831.—The Department has been relieved from debt, and has a surplus exceeding half a million. It recommends a reduction of 20 per cent. on postages. Some regulation for making contracts for the mail on rail roads is asked.

An amendment to the Constitution is urged, to prevent the election of President, under any circumstances, from devolving on the House.

He closes by an expression of gratitude to his fellow citizens for their support in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it has been his lot to pass.

"All that has occurred during my administration is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is suitable to my age and infirm health, and so much desired by me in other respects, I shall not cease to invoke that beneficent Being to whose providence we are already so signally indebted for the continuance of his blessings on our beloved country."

☞ We regret to have to state, that the zinc on the roof of the Mint, during a storm of wind and rain, on Tuesday last, was completely torn off. The roof was about half covered. We understand that this will be a loss to the contractors of about $300. The workmen, who were in the building, were very much alarmed.

☞ *Compliment to Judge Mangum.*—On the 6th instant, the House of Representatives of South Carolina passed the following resolution, offered by Mr Adams:

"*Resolved*, That the Electors on the part of this State for President and Vice President, be instructed to vote for WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President."

The Electors are D. J. M'Cord, Thos. F. Jones, R. K. Hennegan, John Maxwell, T. L. Gourdin, Thos. Dugan, John Littlejohn, John Frampton, Patrick Noble, R. H. Goodwyn, B. T. Elmore.

☞ On the 3d instant, the Hon. WILLIAM C. PRESTON, was re elected, without opposition, by the Legislature of South Carolina, a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years, from the 4th of March next.

☞ The Legislature of Virginia met in Richmond on the 5th instant. Stafford H. Parker was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Linn Banks Speaker of the House.

☞ *Obey or Resign.*—Will the Van Buren Senators from New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Georgia obey the indications of the popular will, as conveyed to them in the late election—or will they resign? "Obey or resign," is the duty which they have been endeavoring to enforce upon the Whigs for some time, and, indeed, they have succeeded in inducing Messrs. Tyler, Mangum, and Leigh to give up their seats. Will they do likewise?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞ *The Result.*—If we are not deceived in the signs derived from the recent returns, we deem the following as likely to be the denouement of the Presidential election campaign:

For President—Van Buren,		167
"	Harrison,	74
"	White,	25
"	Webster,	14
"	Mangum,	11
For Vice President—Johnson,		144
"	Granger,	74
"	Tyler,	47
"	Smith,	23

Of course, by this computation, Mr. Van Buren will be elected President by the Colleges—and Johnson and Granger would go to the Senate for their decision.—*Greensboro Beacon.*

Removal of the Seat of Government.—A proposition was laid before the House, yesterday, for the removal of the Seat of Government to Charleston. We are informed that many of the back country members are disposed to regard it favorably, owing to the exorbitant charges made at our public boarding houses: it being impossible for a member's pay to cover his expenses. They receive but $3 00 per day, and are charged $2,50 for board, exclusive of fire, lights, &c. The time has been when a man was satisfied if he made a fortune in twenty years, but our landlords want to realize one in two or three.—*Col. Times, 3d inst.*

From the Raleigh Star, of the 8th inst.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

It will be seen, from the vote below, that the Hon. Robert Strange was on Saturday last, elected a Senator in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Mangum's resignation. There is 1 vacancy, occasioned by Mr. Moore's resignation. Although the whigs had the power to have postponed this election until the General Assembly was full, yet inasmuch as Congress was to meet on last Monday, they did not deem themselves justified in doing so. Their course, on this occasion, is in marked contrast with that of "the party" two years ago, in bringing on a Senatorial election without even a day's notice of such intention, and forcing the ballot before an adjournment. A Senator for six years, is yet to be elected: and that election the Whigs will postpone until they can have a fair fight. We shall see whether the boastings of some of the Van Buren organs, that a friend of Van Buren will certainly be elected, do not turn out to be a little premature. We forbear for the present, any comments upon Judge Strange's election for *three* months. His Honor will, we opine, find himself in no very pleasant predicament. We commend to his consideration the old adage, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

VOTE OF THE SENATE.

For Judge Strange.—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Mastheller, Mebane, Moseley, McCormick, Reid, Reinhardt Sanders, Whitaker.—24.

For Judge Settle.—Mr. Speaker Waddell, Messrs. Albright, Bryan, of Cariaret, Barney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melcher, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morphead, Moore, Myers, Pitt, Redding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor, Williams.—23.

For Mr. Mosley.—Mr. Barnett, of Person.

VOTE OF THE COMMONS.

For Judge Strange.—Messrs. Averett, Bennet, Braswell, Byrd, Caldwell, Calloway, Cansler, Chambers, Cox, Collen, Coorts, Cilly, Daniel, Davis, Dunn, George, J. W. Guion, L. A. Guion, Hartly, Hawkins, Haywood, Henry, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Jarman, D. Jordan, Jodkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, J. F. Lee, Maclin, Marshall, Moye, McNeil, Neale, Nye, A. Perkins, Read, Roebuck, Roberts, Simpson, Sloan, Smith, Speller, Speirs, Stallings, Stockard, Tomlinson, Tatom, Walker, Ward, Watson, R. Whitley, K. Whitley, Williamson.—61.

For Judge Settle.—Messrs. Adams, Bedford, Bean, Brammel, Campbell, Clayton, Clement, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Fisher, Fleming, Gales, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Gilliam, Grady, Graham, Granberry, Guthrie, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Hill, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. R. Lane, Lindsay, Loodermilk, L. Matthews, C. H. Matthews, Maultsby, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAlister, McClannahan, McRae, Patton, J. H. Perkins, Petty, Pinkston, Pritchard, Rayner, Satterthwaite, Smallwood, Swift, Thomas.—58.

From the Raleigh Register of the 6th inst.

Surplus Revenue.—Both branches of our Legislature have yielded their assent to the principle involved in the Distribution or Deposite Bill, by instructing a Committee, with great unanimity, to report a bill for the acceptance of our rateable share. This is well, and speaks much for the good sense of our Legislature. We are sorry, however, to perceive that attempts are making to frighten members from embarking in a great and noble scheme for developing the resources of the State, by representations that the investment of this fund will produce a STATE DEBT. It is true, this may nominally be so, but no debt will be created in point of fact.

Both those who opposed the passage of the Deposite bill, in Congress, and those who advocated it, regarded the "deposite" equivalent to a donation, never to be called for. By the terms of the law itself, it cannot be called for, unless the necessities of the country demand it. Now, what likelihood is there, that any emergency will ever arise to render it necessary that this money should be returned? Five millions, it will be recollected, are to remain in the Treasury, to meet the exigencies of Government—a sum amply sufficient for all legitimate purposes, unless we should be involved in war, of which there is not the most remote probability. So far from ever being called on for the money, the revenue annually accruing, will be so much more than is required by the wants of the Government, that other divisions will have to take place. At least, this must be the case until 1842, before which period, the annual Revenue cannot be diminished; and, even after that time, it is more than probable that there will be an excess, instead of a falling off in the Revenue. If, then, there be no prospect that the Government ever will call for the money, it matters not whether it be called a deposite or loan—it is, to all intents and purposes, a donation. And although its investment by the State may be said to create a debt, it can be only nominal, the fears of the timid therefore, need not be awakened. If the State should adopt a system of liberal policy, her citizens will never suffer any inconvenience from having to refund the money.

The Compromise Act.—Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, embodying Gov. Speight's opinions with regard to the Tariff, as expressed in his recent Message to the Legislature. The purport of them is to instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to effect an immediate modification of the Tariff. We have no idea that the Resolutions will ever get out of the body, in which they are introduced, alive; but, yet, the fact of their introduction shows that there is a party in the Legislature willing to see the compromise, but for which we might now be immersed in the horrors of a civil war, disturbed and broken up.

But we wish to ask one question. Suppose the derangement of this compromise involved no breach of faith, would it not be a most suicidal measure for the South? If we should disregard our obligations to observe the terms of the compact, would not the North also, be absolved? And does not every man know, that that section of country has the Commercial strength which might be exercised to fasten upon us a vastly more burthensome Tariff? Policy, then, if not honor, should seal our lips.

Respect for the dead.—On Saturday, a Resolution was unanimously adopted in the Senate, on motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, expressive of the deep regret felt by that body at the death of the late Jesse Wilson, a Senator elect from the first Senatorial District, and resolving, as a token of its respect, to wear the usual badge of mourning. The House of Commons will, no doubt, concur, with equal unanimity.

Agricultural Exhibitions.—The Northern papers, particularly those of New-England, are filled just now with account of Agricultural Celebrations, Exhibitions of Stock, &c. There is something truly imposing in the spectacle presented by the periodical assemblage of a whole community, for the purpose of estimating the results of its united laborers, of rewarding by honorable testimonials of approbation, those individuals who have distinguished themselves by exertions to add to the common stock, and of stimulating to further exertions of skill and labour, by the offer of new incentives. If the Festivals, by which the Pagan nations of antiquity celebrated the gifts of their Ceres and their Bacchus, were productive of a deep moral feeling, those of the present times cannot be less so. In every point of view, their effects must be highly beneficial to the best interest of mankind.

A noble Resolution.—Among the Resolutions passed at a late meeting of the Mobile Rifle Corps, respectful to the memory of M. J. Wheeler, late Lieutenant in that company, was one adopting his only child, a beautiful little girl, seven years of age, and pledging themselves to cherish, support and educate her. This was a noble and magnanimous act, and cannot be extolled in a tone too high and exalted. The father was a man of high and ennobled feelings, was a better friend to others than to himself, and left that only pledge of his love to his wife, which the members of the Rifle Company have adopted as their own. This is a beautiful moral upon the character of our young population. They now stand to her as a father, and they are to cherish, educate and support her.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

Recipe for Dying Black.—What's the best recipe for dying black? 'Hanging,' said a wag, who overheard the question.

From the National Intelligencer of the 8th inst.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Of this document, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the first day of the session, as we shall not be able to publish it for a day or two, we have thought our readers would not be dissatisfied, for the present with an abridged account, which we have arranged under its several natural divisions, as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1836.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was $26,749,803. The *receipts* for 1836 are estimated at $47,691,826, of which the receipts from Customs for the three first quarters have been $17,623,151, and the receipts from Lands $30,048,029. The *expenditures* for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at $31,435,932, of which the payments for the military service, (including fortifications,) during the three first quarters, have amounted to $13,010,061.

Deducting the expenditures of the year, ascertained and probable, from the receipts, the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, is estimated at $43,085,669, and deducting the "unavailable funds" of $1,000,000, leaving the "available balance" $41,935,669. [This does not include the balance to the credit of the Post Office Department at the end of the year, estimated at $513,920.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1837.

The *receipts* are estimated as follows: Customs, $16,500,000; Lands, 5,000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, 92,500,000. The expenditures (including $1,000,000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates) are estimated at $26,755,831.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The *Imports* during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at $173,540,000, shewing an increase compared with the preceding year, of $23,641,258. The Exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at $121,780,000, of which $101,105,000 were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of $35,423, and an amount exceeding the average of the last three years by $5,929,150.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The recommendations of the last annual Report are renewed, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin used in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the People generally. A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, to regulate the deposites of the public money, and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposite banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

THE MINT AND THE CURRENCY.

The coinage of the Mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1836, has been, of gold, $3,619,440, and of silver, $2,877,000. The establishment of a gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at $15,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1833, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie now in the country at seventy-three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation from all those who have as much horror as we have of these appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of "Steamboat disasters!"

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and McLemoorsville, Tenn., the left hand half of a One Hundred Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable at Philadelphia, No. 153, Letter E., dated Sept. 3, 1833, S. Joudan, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.

Dec. 13, 1836. 3m36

Auction!

I WILL sell at my house in Charlotte, on the 31st instant, all my

Household & Kitchen Furniture

viz: *Bedding and Steads, Tables, Bureaus, Clocks, Chairs*, and a number of other articles—likewise

One Milch Cow and Calf.

JOHN A. CRAVEN.

Dec. 12, 1836. 26

To Rent,

UNTIL the 1st of Novemb'r next, the House on Main street, below Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoemaker's Shop. Possession giving immediately. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 14, 1836. 25

NOTICE.

A pair of *Match Horses* for sale.

For particular information, apply to Mr. Leroy Springs.

Dec. 13, 1836. 26

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1836.

James D. Martin and Isaac Wilson, Adm'rs. vs. John Kerr and others, heirs at law of Rich'd. Kerr, dec'd. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Kerr, one of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said Nelson Kerr, appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there answer or plead to said petition, it will be heard expartee as to him and Judgment rendered accordingly. Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

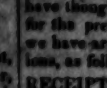
Price adv. $3. 23

For Hire,

20 or 30 Negroes—*Men, Women and Children*—for the next year.—For further particulars apply at the Printing Office.

Dec. 12, 1836. 26

To Cabinet Makers.



THE House and Lot lately in the possession of G. H. Nichols is now for rent. Attached to a good shop for carrying on the Cabinet Making business. To a Cabinet workman this stand affords a first rate opportunity for carrying on, as it is well known, the above business having been carried on at this stand, by Mr. Nichols, for a number of years. The House and Shop would be rented separately. Attached to the house is a kitchen, smoke-house and stable—there is also an excellent spring on the lot. Possession giving the 25th of December. For terms apply at this office.

Dec. 9, 1836. 27

Classical School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the exercises of his School will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1837, at the Rocky River Male Academy, 8 miles South of Concord.

Instruction will be given in the following branches, viz: The Latin, Greek, and English Languages, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; also, History and Natural Philosophy if desired.

Tuition **$10** per session. Board (wood and washing included) **$6** per month.

As the subscriber has already afforded to the public an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his qualifications and manner of teaching, addressing himself to the friends of education, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

RALPH H. GRAVES.

Dec. 14, 1836. 27

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired to the best bidder, for the term of one year, at the residence of Jas. Spratt, decd., on Wednesday, the 28th of December, all the Negroes belonging to said estate.

JAS. W. SPRATT, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24 2w7

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Courthouse in Concord, on Monday, the 2d day of January next, until the 1st of January, 1838, the ***Negroes*** belonging to Robert S. Young, consisting of Men, Boys, and Girls, among which is a good Blacksmith.

R. W. ALLISON, *Guardian.*

Dec. 9, 1836. 25

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, **10** or **12** ***Negroes***, belonging to the estate of Joseph Young, dec'd., until the 1st day of January, 1838.

W. F. PHIFER, } *Adm'r's.*
R. W. ALLISON, }

Land in Providence Settlement for Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of Thos. Oliver, dec'd. I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next, at the late residence of said deceased, a

Tract of Land,

lying on the North side of Four Mile Creek, one mile above where the Providence Road crosses said creek, adjoining the lands of Mr. Weddington, Col. Reid, Jas. Black, and others, containing by actual survey **250** acres, nearly one half wood land, and of as good quality as any of the adjoining land. We deem it useless to be particular. I will show the land at any time with pleasure, if desired.

Terms, one, two, and three equal annual payments.

JOHN BLACK, *Executor.*

Dec. 8, 1836. 26

Land for Sale.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on the 24th of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

Two Tracts of Land,

belonging to the estate of Hugh McDowell, dec'd., for a more proper distribution amongst the Legatees. One tract lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, joining the lands of Col. Grier and Robert Porter, containing **98** acres—between 30 and 40 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and all newly cleared, with buildings suitable for a small family. The other tract on Sugar Creek, joining the lands of James Spratt, dec'd., and M'Knight, containing **83** acres, nearly all uncleared. Any person wishing to purchase land, will do well to view these tracts.

There will be a credit of twelve months given, by giving a bond with approved security.

JOHN H. McDOWELL, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 8, 1836. 26

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

For Sale,

AN excellent PIANO FORTE, warranted a good Instrument, and been in use but a short time. Inquire at this office.
Nov. 22d, 1836. 21tf

CARRIAGE-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this place, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated South of the Jail, on Main-street, on which, besides the dwelling house, is a large and well arranged WOOD SHOP suitable to carry on the Coach Making Business, with Sheltering attached to it, and Blacksmith Shop, together with all necessary out-buildings, some of which are entirely new, suitable for a family; and last tho' not least, there is a never-failing Well of excellent water on the lot convenient to the house.

And he will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 26th day of December next, a quantity of finished work in his line, consisting in part, of **2 Gigs** and harness, **1 Sulkey 1 Jumper**, one second-hand **Wagon & 1 Barouche** and harness, if not previously sold.

—ALSO—

My stock of LUMBER, consisting of Ash plank, some Pine and Poplar, and 12 or 1500 choice river botton Oak Spokes.

—ALSO—

TOOLS of every description,—Wood Shop and two sets Smith Shop Tools, of an excellent quality, together with

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

some bedding and bedsteads,

One Horse,
One Cow and Calf,

and a number of articles not enumerated.

Taking into consideration the very advantageous situation of this Valuable Establishment, he is fully justifiable in saying to the public, and to such in particular, who wish to purchase Town Property of this kind, to give him a call soon, as a bargain may be given, and a private sale preferred for the house and lot—good and sufficient title given thereon.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

NATHAN BROWN.
Charlotte, Nov. 28, 1836. 125

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH* or *NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.
Charlotte, 28th *Oct.*, 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

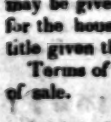
DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries:

and hopes by assidious attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, 28th *Oct.*, 1836. 18tf

House and Lot for Sale.



THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

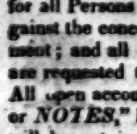
—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
Nov. 3, 1836. 18-tf

$25 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON*. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HUIE.
Sept. 7, 1836. 10tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Sickness.—BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

When sudden sickness chains my frame,
And takes my joys away,
Or tossing in the grasp of pain
On restless couch I lay.
Then, who a keener pang didst bear
On Calvary's tortoring tree,
Give vigor to my feeble faith—
O Lord, remember me.

Rend out the strong and rooted sins
That to my bosom cling,
And wound the tender plants of peace
With their envenom'd sting.
Nor let of sickness and of guilt
My double burden be:
Come as the healer of my soul—
O Lord, remember me.

O Thou alone, to whom is known
How long I have to live,
Show pity on my deep distress,
Though man no help may give.
Proportioned to my pressing need,
Let thy compassions be,
I will not shrink if thou art near—
O Lord, remember me.

If far away from home and friends
Thou call'st me now to die.
Smooth now the pillow for my head,
And every want supply.
A smitten and a sinful man,
Unto thy cross I flee,
And whether life or death be mine,
O Lord, remember me.

Hartford, June 30th, 1836. L. H. S.

JOSIAH,

His Turkeys and his Sweetheart.

Have you ever been in Windsor, Vermont? If so you have heard of Josiah Baker. Indeed you have heard of him even though you have not been in the State of Vermont; for he is well known in Boston as the greatest dealer in poultry in New England. About thanksgiving time you may see in all parts of Boston Josiah Baker's wagons literally crammed with turkeys, geese, chickens, and ducks, together with pumpkins, squashes, and all manner of thanksgiving sauce. It was thought by some if Josiah should be without an heir to inherit his virtues, and perpetuate the stock of poultry, that thanksgiving would have to be abolished altogether in that region; for, as to being thankful upon an empty stomach, it couldn't in the nature of the thing be expected. In fact, they tried it on one occasion. Josiah didn't die to be sure, but it was just as bad for the time being as you shall see.

Contrary to all usage, and probably for the sake of doing something wherewith to distinguish himself, the governor appointed thanksgiving on the same day which had been set apart for that purpose in Vermont. Now no real yankee will ever absent himself from his kindred on thanksgiving day, not even for gain; and Josiah though a bachelor, was in the habit of having all his relations to make merry with him on that occasion; and you know the habits of an old bachelor are not easily broken in upon. Besides his worthy sister Hester would have felt herself scandalized indeed, if she were denied the privilege of bustling, and scolding, and storming about as usual in the hurry of preparation for this joyous festival. No that she was illnatured or given to scolding under ordinary circumstances—far from it; but there is a time for every thing. Josiah's numerous relatives, (and you've no idea, unless you've been there, how numerous one's relations are in that part of the country) who were always expected to partake of the luxuries of the farm yard, and to devour with an appetite which fortunately returns but once a year, Miss Hester's puddings, pies, tarts, &c., would have felt anything but thankful if Josiah had gone to Boston instead of keeping thanksgiving at home. But he had no idea of such a thing.

"He could as well afford to keep his turkeys as the Boston folks could do without em; and he'd teach governor Lincoln to appoint the same day as the governor of Vermont."

So Josiah kept thanksgiving as in time past, at home; though his heart was not as light as usual, for he pitied the Boston folks, and he could'nt help saying now and then, as he cut a slice of turkey, "governor Lincoln ought to have known better."

But though there was this drawback upon his happiness, it was trifling compared with the consternation of the Boston people. His old customers, who had for fifteen or twenty years relied upon him for supplies, and never once disappointed, could not believe he would fail to appear now, and even on the day preceding thanksgiving refused to purchase of others under the full conviction that he would come, though it was at the eleventh hour. But alas! he came not; and for the first time in their lives, and I hope for the last, many of the good citizens were obliged to forego the luxury of a roast turkey, and dine on roast beef, and instead of being thankful, they did nothing but eat, and drink, and grumble. But there is no calamity, however great, from which good may not be extracted.

The unhappy event led the good people to reflect what might be the consequence if Josiah might be removed by death, having no issue to keep up the stock of turkeys; and as life is uncertain, even in Vermont, they set about devising means to divert so serious an evil. Accordingly, Josiah began to receive letters advising him to marry; disinterestedly pointing out to him the cheerlessness of his present mode of life; and hinting also that if he should die childless, thanksgiving would be entirely broken up. Now, the subject of matrimony had never entered Josiah's head; his maiden sister attended the household—darned his stockings for Sunday, washed his neck and ears for him of a Saturday night, and combed his head in more ways than one. In short, he did'nt see what more a woman could do. However the subject got into his mind, and it was not easy to get it out again. It was constantly before him. He couldn't even sleep in meeting, but was constantly looking about, and observing how nice and chirk the young women looked. Finally he concluded to open his mind to his sister, and ask her advice.

After weighing the matter thoroughly, and mourning over the prospects of laying down the sceptre, she advised him, (with a magnanimity which none but a sister could exhibit,) to comply with the suggestions of his friends, and marry; stating that she was willing to resign her authority to another for the sake of promoting his happiness, but in order to secure the latter, she must make the match herself, at least so far as to point out a proper person to court. This was great relief to him, but he would have been better pleased if she could have settled the whole matter. For he had a great horror of encountering one of the sex face to face, having never been in company with any but his relations. However, his sister, who was in the habit of gossiping in the intermission with all the women that came to meeting, soon made choice of a wife for her brother, in the person of Sally Jepson, who lived but a couple of miles from his farm. She was (as she told Josiah) of a rugged make, thick set, wholesome looking, and as smart as a steel trap. So it was agreed upon that on Sunday night Josiah should commence his courtship. Accordingly, after supper, he mounted his horse, and started with much fear and trembling, for squire Johnson's. He rode very slowly, that he might con over what he should say to Sally; but, after thinking over many forms of speech, he arrived at the house quite at a loss how to open his heart. Having tied his horse to the fence, he thought he would reconnoitre the premises before going in; but though there was a light in the sitting room, the paper curtains were down; and nothing could be discovered. After walking round the house two or three times, and going as often to the fence to see if his horse was fastened securely, he finally made a desperate effort, went to the well, and took a drink from the bucket, and then gave a rap on the door. "Walk in!" bawled out the squire. After fumbling round sometime he finally raised the latch, and entered. "Why, Josiah Baker!" exclaimed the squire. "Why, Mr. Baker!" echoed his wife—"is that you! Set to the fire." Sally said nothing, but smoothed down her vandike, laid her hands in her lap, and looked in the fire. The three younger children, who were sitting in the hearth, commenced whispering together respecting the object of his visit, for it being Sunday night, they supposed he had come a sparking. Silence continued for some minutes, till the children could contain themselves no longer, but snickered out a laughing. "Now pick up your legs, and go to bed for your manners," said the squire, the dame at the same time giving them a slap which helped them on their way considerably.

After the confusion arising from this sudden movement had subsided, the dame asked. "How is Miss Hester, Mr. Baker?"

"Reasonable, I thank you."

After an interval of a few minutes the dame broke out again—"I think deacon Spring's wife must be poorly, for I see she set down in the last prayer and didn't get up to the blessin."

"Well, now, I didn't mind that," said Josiah.

"Why where were your eyes, Mr. Baker?"

Josiah made no reply: for the fact was his eyes were fixed upon the corner pew on the right hand side; where sat Sally Jepson.

"Our little man was unusual solemn to day. I thought the self righteous was pretty well cut up. The shoe fitted a good many of em."

Josiah replied "Yes." The truth was, he would have given the world to change the subject, if he had known what to say, for his thoughts had been with his eyes, upon Sally, and he had not heard a word of the sermon.

"Even the singers seemed uncommon balked up," said the squire. "I never heard'em sing louder. But I do wish they'd give up the new collection, and stick to Mear and Bray, so that a body could jine in with'em. 'Twould be much more edifying. And then theyv'e got to openin' their mouths so wide, that none of the sound goes through their nose at all, and seems to loose all the solemness as 'twere."

"Didn't you think, Mr. Baker, that the little man was uncommon lifted in pray'r?" said the dame.

Fortunately for Josiah, this was a leading question, and that blessed monosyllable came to his relief. Just at that moment the clock behind the door began to strike nine, and before it was done the squire and his wife had taken the candle and gone to bed, cautioning Sally not to forget to cover up the embers after Mr. Baker was gone.

Now, though the sudden departure of the old folks had relieved Josiah from one dilemma, it left him in a worse one; for he was alone with Sally, without a single idea in his head, and his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth, which was as dry as a powder horn.

"I believe my horse is a little uneasy," said he, after a silence of several minutes; and he jumped up and went out to the fence, and walked round a little, took another drink from the well, and then rushed into the house, determined to make a bold push and broach the subject at once. So he drew his chair near Sally, and addressed her:

"Miss Sally—darnation!"

"What d'ye say, Mr. Baker?"

"Darnation!"

"Oh! I thought you spoke to me." Sally picked up the tongs and laid the brands together.

"What d'you think of getting married, Miss Sally?"

"Did you speak to me, Mr. Baker?"

"Certainly I did—there's nobody else to speak to, as I see," said Josiah, looking round the room.

Sally now began to color up, her throat swelled, and she reminded Josiah of one of his turkeys, and thus furnished him with a topic of conversation.

"Miss Sally, do you love turkey?"

"Yes."

"So do I," said Josiah.

"Which do you like best on it, apple sauce or cramberry?"

"Cramberry."

"So do I," said Josiah. Which do you think is the sweetest, Sally, honey or maple sugar?"

"Honey."

"Thunder!—we're as nigh alike as two punkins. Now, Sally, I'll tell you what's the sweetest thing in natur—it's you."

"Now be still, Mr. Baker; mother says praise to the face is open disgrace."

He now drew his chair closer up to hers, for, as he told his sister afterwards he began to get his pluck up. "Sally," says he, "what's the sign when any body treads on your toe?"

"It is a sign they love you. Oh! Mr. Baker, you've mashed my foot all to pieces."

Upon this he threw his arms around her neck, and gave her such a smack as Sally Jones got when old Mrs. Jones thought her bottle of empt'ins had burst.

"What's the matter my dear?" said the squire who was awakened out of a sound sleep by his wife jumping up in the bed.

"Nothin," said she, "only I heard a crackin' just now. I thought at first 'twas your shootin' gun went off but I guess it's only the frost comin' out of the ground."

At the mention of the gun, the squire got out of bed, and opened the door into the sitting room. "Sally, are you up? What noise was that?"

"Twas—'twas I jist shut the front door; that's all the noise I heard."

"Well, you'd better put the nail over the latch and go to bed."

The next morning the old lady gave Sally a severe scolding for slamming the door so hard when the people were asleep.

That interesting interview, and above all, that parting kiss, was more than Sally Jepson could stand unmoved; and on the next Sunday, when she went to church, and got a sly wink and a nod from Josiah, for her life she could'nt tell whether she had a heart left among her goods and chattels, although she tried all meeting time to decide the doubt. Josiah repeated the kiss on that very evening, and performed more, for he popped the alternative, and had the satisfaction to see Sally blush, an infallible symptom that his question had gone straight to her heart, and caused it to flood her cheeks.

The parson blessed the happy twain, and they became one flesh; very much to the delight of all the lovers of thanksgiving dainties, who in that union foresaw a perpetuation of Josiah's incomparable breed of turkies.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *INVALUABLE* OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith, Williams & Boyd, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm will be collected, and all responsabilities incurred by it will be paid by Messrs. Williams & Boyd, who will continue the business at the old stand and in the usual way.

F. L. SMITH,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
Nov. 1, 1836. J. D. BOYD.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and customers that they will still carry on the Mercantile business under the firm of *Williams & Boyd*—who take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to all who have heretofore patronized them—and now inform them that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods—of the latest importations, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Saddlery, Hats, Caps & Boots, made by J. Tallman, Ladies Shoes, first quality made by Israel Robinson, all or any of which articles will be sold as low as any of our Mercantile *Brethren* (provided they do not sell at cost just to be selling.)

Country produce of every kind taken. 500 or 1000 yards of Linsey wanted.

First rate COFFEE, Best Rifles, Segars, Salt, Bagging, Bale Yarn, So. C. Factory.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD.

November 1, 1836.

P. S. A liberal discount for Cash in all cases.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICA, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia are Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.